SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE,

And Law Reporter for the Supreme & Provincial Courts of China & Japan

VOL. V SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1869. No. 116

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NOTIFICATIONS

French Consulate General.

AVIS.

PENDANT mon absence temporaire, et à partir du 20 de ce mois, M. DABRY est chargé de la gérance de ce Consulat Général.

Le Consul Général
Vte. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND.

Shanghaï, le 20 Mars 1869.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence, and on and after the 20th of this month, Mr. DABRY will take charge of this Consulate General.

Vte. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND,
Consul General for France.

Shanghai, 20th March, 1869.

Prussian Consulate General.

CONCURS EROFFNUNG.

UEBER das Vermögen der Firma PASEDAG & Co., in Amoy ist der kaufmännische Concurs eröffnet und der Tag der Zahlungseinstellung auf den 23 ten Januar 1869 festgesetzt worden. Alle Schuldner an Geld oder Sachen haben innerhalb 6 Wochen bei Vermeidung der Klage an diese Behörde Zahlung oder Ablieferung zu leisten; alle Gläubiger der Firma haben alle ihre Ansprüche mit dem etwa verlangten Vorrecht bis zum 22 ten April 1869, auswärtiger Gläubiger bis zum 12 ten July 1869 bei hiesiger Behörde schriftlich mit Duplicat anzumelden, und zur Prüfung und Feststellung aller angemeldeten Forderungen am 20 sten May 1869 10 Uhr resp. 28 sten July 1869 im Bureau der unterzeichneten Behörde zu erscheinen. Auswärtige haben einen Bevollmächtigten am hiesigen Orte zu bestellen.

Shanghai, den 13 ten März, 1869.

Königlich Preussisches General Consulat.
TETTENBORN.

BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS Messrs. PASEDAG & Co. at Amoy have declared their insolvency, notice is hereby given that all debtors to the said firm must make payment within six weeks to the Consulate General. All creditors of the said firm have to file their claims with duplicates at this Consulate General here on or before the 22nd April 1869, for creditors not in China on or before the 12th July 1869, and to appear at this office themselves or by proxy for examining and proving those claims on the 20th May 1869 resp. 26th July 1869 at 10 o'clock A.M.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1869.

His Prussian Majesty's Consulate General.
A. TETTENBORN.

French Consulate General.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DER Concurs über die Firma A. ALISCH & Co. in Tientsin ist durch Vertheilung beendet.

Shanghai, den 18ten February, 1869.

Königlich Preussisches General Consulat.
TETTENBORN.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

FRAMJEE, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Shanghai, 6th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HANSON WRIGHT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

GLOVER, DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 12th January, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDER in our firm ceases from this date.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 31st December, 1868.

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a partner in our firm, which from this date will be conducted under the name of BROWN & Co.

H. D. BROWN & Co.

Amoy, 1st January, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORG WILHELM SCHWEMANN, and of Mr. RUDOLPH HEINSEN, in our rm, ceased on the 31st December 1867 and 31st December 1868 respectively.

Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPPIUS have this day been admitted Partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China, which now consists of Mr. GEORG THEODOR SIEMSSEN, Mr. WOLDEMAR NISSEN, Mr ADOLPH JOOST, Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN, and Mr. HEINRICH HOPPIUS.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January., 1869.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. HENRY ADOLPHUS OVERWEG in our firm ceased on the 11th of November last, by lapse of time.

OVERWEG & Co.

Shanghai, 4th January, 1869.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

MELLER & Co. have received instructions from H. B. M.'s Court of Vice Admiralty to sell by Public Auction,

The British Barque
"FAITHFUL,"

with all her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as she now lies at the Port of Ningpo.

The Vessel is of 272 tons burthen, built throughout of oak, and is in condition and ready to proceed to sea immediately. The Sale will take place on board at Ningpo on *Tuesday, the 23rd instant*, at 12 o'clock A.M.

The Vessel can be inspected at any time on application on board.

TERMS.—Half the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the balance on completion of the transfer of the Vessel.

The Vessel to remain at Purchaser's risk after being knocked down.

Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchasers as usual.

MELLER & Co.

Shanghai, 13th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between THOMAS BLAKE GLOVER, FRANCIS A. GROOM, EDWARD HARRISON, and RYLE HOLME, under the Firm of GLOVER & Co., of Japan and Shanghai, ceases this day by effiux of time. The business in Shanghai will be conducted on and after the 1st January 1869 under the style of GLOVER, Dow & Co., in which Firm FRANCIS A. GROOM and JAMES Dow will be partners.

GLOVER & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. JAS. B. ROBERTSON and Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS, are authorised to sign our firm in China and Hongkong from this date.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1869.

THIS Work, now in the SEVENTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In order to avoid mistakes and disappointment, the Publisher begs to inform intending Subscribers, that although another Directory, with a very similar title, and for which his work has evidently been taken as the ground work, is also about to be printed, it is in no way identified with *the* Chronicle and Directory published at the *Daily Press* Office.

He also requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion

Agents in Shanghai, Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1868.

JUST PUBLISHED.

COPPER CASH AND THE TEA TRADE, being an Attempt to show the Effect of the Debasement of the Currency of China on the Foreign Trade of the Country; by THOS. W. KINGSMILL, *Corresponding Secretary N. C. B. Royal Asiatic Society.* Price $0.50.

To be had from GEO. WASHINGTON ANTHONY, Bookseller and News Agent, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai, 9th May, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE in our Firm ceased on the 31st March 1868, and our business at this port is closed from this date. Any one having claims against us will please to send them in on or before the 31st August to Mr FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, who will attend to our outstanding affairs

P. F. CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1868

NOTICE.

MY Business of Auctioneer and General Broker will from this date be continued on the Premises lately occupied by NILS MOLLER, Esq., Canton Road, and the Firm will be

MELLER & Co.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ABRAHAM DAVID EZEKIEL in our firm in China ceased on the 31st December, last, and Mr. CHARLES ELIAS SASSOON has been admitted a partner in the same from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A FOU-TCHEOU (FOOCHOW).
AVIS.

PAR décret impérial en date du 21 Novembre 1868, le Consulat de France á Ning-Po a été transféré á Fou-tcheou; et ce nouveau poste, avec les agences consulaires de Formose et d'Amoy qui en dépendent, a été détaché du Consulat Général de Shang-haï, dont l demeure désormais indépendant.

Le Consul de France a Fou-tcheou.
G. EUG. SIMON.

Monthly Periodical.
"NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."
EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS.
Price $6 per annum.

IN Issuing a Monthly Periodical devoted to Eastern subjects, on the plan of that which, under a similar title has proved so popular during a long series of years in Great Britain and America, the publishers have been encouraged by the already large and constantly increasing interest felt in all parts of the civilized world with relation to China, Japan, and the adjacent Countries. With Peking and Yedo open to travellers and officials, with the whole Empire of China accessible to explorers, and the barriers hitherto so jealously maintained in Japan becoming daily weakened, numbers of new facts and much curious information is being accumulated in the note-books of individuals, who are glad to preserve in type many little particulars, for embodying which in a form accessible to the public, no means now exist. All notes and inquiries received are carefully classified and indexed with minute care; whilst, as in the home work which has been adopted as a model, a list of books wanted, or for disposal relating to China or Japan is inserted free of charge.

The favourable reception which this periodical has met with lads the publishers to hope for a yet more extensiv-circulation.

The subscription has been fixed at $4 per annum. It is necessary, in order to avoid misapprehension, to add that no communication, of whatever description, can entitle a contrbutor, in the case of a publication of this kind, to receive without charge a copy of the paper in which it appears. All "Notes" and "Queries" are of course, inserted without charge.

Orders in England, the Continent, or the United States, may be addressed to Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., 60, *Paternoster Row, London, E. C.*; or to F. ALGAR, Esq., 11 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.*

Orders in China or the East to C. A. SAINT (late A. Shortrede Co.), *Hongkong*; Messrs. BROWN & Co., *Swtow*; Messrs. GILES & Co., *Amoy*; Messrs. H. FOGG &. Co., *Shanghi*; Messrs. KARUTH, HEINZEN & Co., *Manila.*

Orders in Australia to Messrs. BAILLIERRE & Co., *Melbourne, Victori.*

Orders in Singapore to Office of the "*Free Press*" *Singapore.*

C. A. SAINT, (late A. SHORTREDE & Co.)
Publisher, Hongkong

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It is requested that only such communications as relate to Editorial matters be addressed to the Editor, and that they be sent not later than Friday.
Advertisements will be received till 10 a.m. on Saturday.
No communications can be noticed unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

Supreme Court and Consular Gazette

SHANGHAI, MARCH 20TH, 1868.

WE publish in this number the first of a series of private memorials sent in to Her Majesty's Consul, in pursuance of the despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock, which has already found a place in these columns. These memorials, of which four have already been forwarded, have a special interest as setting forth the views of men well qualified to judge on Chinese matters, and which have not been advanced without much previous consideration. As professedly private they are perhaps of greater utility than the more pretentious productions of the Chambers of Commerce, which of necessity have had to be more or less modified to suit the general opinions of the communities' representatives. In them the results of individual experience, endorsed by the name of the writer, take the place of general observations; they stand, in fact, to the memorials of the Chambers in much the same position that evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee does to an ordinary newspaper article. In the one case there is personal responsibility for statements made, while in the other this responsibility is divided amongst so many as to render it in a certain measure ineffective for the purpose intended. Into the questions raised by Mr. Canny's memorial we will not at the present moment enter; his opportunities for judging of the topics treated of have been extensive, and many of the statements made speak for themselves. It will probably be the wisest course to defer a full criticism till the entire series have been made public.

THE recent meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is indicative of the increased interest which is being taken in matters connected with China. Like the Chamber here the first meeting was but indifferently attended, and few practical suggestions were made to enable the committee to draw up a letter in reply to the British Minister's despatch. Like it too the draft prepared by the Committee did not meet with the approbation of the Chamber, and a meeting called to consult on the subject proved themselves disposed to go further lengths than the committee had at first suggested.

There is little doubt that the draft letter as presented to the meeting was not such as might have been expected from so influential a body. The chief matters referred to, such as the opening of new ports, were passed over with a few remarks, and a general expression of disappointment that more was not to be conceded took the place of a decided protest against a step which would have proved nothing more than a postponement of the entire point at issue. The reasons assigned however for the original draft in both places were different. While merchants here demanded the free opening of the entire country, and imagined their case would be weakened by asking for special concessions; in Hongkong a feeling was evidently uppermost with some of the Committee that little advantage would be gained by further facilities for trade with the interior. It probably proceeded from some such idea that the chairman stigmatised Mr. Rowitt's remark as reflecting a want of confidence in the committee. It may be true that the facilities for trading with the interior already gained have not resulted in our obtaining cheaper teas and silks, but the remark of Mr. Kresser that the cause of this has lain with the method of transacting business adopted by the merchants is probably at the root of the matter.

Both Mr. Rowitt and Mr. Taylor seem to have taken the view of the subject, which is more consonant with the principles of political economy. While we, trading in a few ports and dealing in a few articles, were forced to enter into a sharp competition, the Chinese on the contrary were enabled by the few points of contact to work their co-operative system to a better advantage The more these points of contact, the feebler the power of the guilds to rule the market must become, and hence there would be a decided advantage in opening new ports, even though our business should at first be limited. Whether the opening of the proposed ports along the coast of Kwangtung would be a benefit to Hongkong or not is a matter which may safely be left to the judgment of the mercantile community at that port. Beyond a general approval of the action of the Chamber here, it has refrained from expressing an opinion on the effects of additional ports in the North of China. On one point the Chambers are perfectly in unison, and that is the ill effects of the present system of transit dues on the sale of our imports in the interior.

It is scarcely surprising that many of the older merchants in China should look back with regret on the halycon days which preceeded the second Chinese war, and should urge that if with every obstruction thrown in the way, trade was so fortunate as it then was, there is little to be expected from the measures now proposed for extending our commerce; but then it must be remembered that it is not only in China but all over the world that the system of trading has since that time been radically changed. At that time China was a comparatively unknown country and little capital comparatively beyond that owned on the spot, was invested in the trade. The effects of that war were doubtless to bring the trade more prominently into notice, and as the few years following 1860 were times of comparative prosperity, to lead a larger amount of capital into a new channel than the exigencies of the trade could fairly absorb. Had the trade of China been the only one to suffer from the commercial panics of late years, we would have been disposed to attribute its want of success to this as a principal reason; but when we find that it only suffered in common with the rest of the world, we are fairly justified in the belief that when commerce is fairly re-established elsewhere, prosperous times may yet be in store for China residents.

"IT is currently reported amongst the Chinese that Ting Futai is dead." This brief announcement made some days ago by the *Recorder* ex-

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cited an amount of interest among the older residents in Shanghai such as is seldom called into being by rumours, whether well or ill founded, affecting the native officials. We have not been able to verify the report, but, true or false, it has set people thinking about Ting Futai, his sudden rise to power, the liberality which we flattered ourselves would mark his administration of the Taotaiship of Shanghai, and the disappointment which his subsequent conduct caused. A few years ago Ting was a hanger on of Li Hung-chang's yamên. He did a good deal of the governor's dirty work, acted occasionally as his secretary, and was ready to accept any commission intrusted to him. Placed in charge of an arsenal he made up for the real ill success of his efforts by the energy wherewith he obtained reports of the efficiency of the guns and shell he turned out, and by claiming credit for improvements that were due to the foreigners with whom he came in contact, he excused the extravagant outlay in which he involved the provincial treasury. But by one means or another Ting succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune, and his known ability (which we subsequently discovered to be of the obstructive order) recommended him for high office. It is no reproach to Ting to assume that the pecuniary resources at his command had an influence in opening the governor's eyes to his merits. At any rate he was appointed Taotai of Shanghai, and his first determined efforts to clear the city and suburbs of native rowdies promised well for his term of rule. But after the test afforded by the outrage committed on Mr. Reynolds' telegraph poles by the Putung villagers, opinions changed, and we were forced to the conclusion that Ting's ability was only an additional obstacle in the way of advantageous intercourse, while his suavity enabled him to put a good face upon conduct which would hardly have been tolerated from a less urbane magistrate. No one regretted his removal from Shanghai to the post of provincial treasurer, and by the time that he was appointed Futai of Kiangsu, the constant shifting of foreign society in Shanghai had almost completely obliterated interest in him. He was forgotten, as many better and worse men had been, and his influence as governor resident at Soochow was so seldom felt that his very existence became a matter of indifference. But Ting, whose early career was remarkably successful, chiefly in consequence of his judicious management of those in power, forgot himself when he was vested with the insignia of governor. Knowing that during the previous administration Tsêng Kwo-fan and Li Hung-chang had frequently reported on the impossibility of obtaining money in quantity more than sufficient for provincial expenditure, Ting celebrated his accession to power by forwarding a large sum to Peking. This tacit condemnation of Tsêng and Li soon became known, and thus Ting turned two powerful friends into two bitter enemies. When Tsêng Kwo-fan's translation to Chih-li, and Li Hung-chang's approaching visit to the capital were announced, Ting saw the danger in which he was placed by Li's probable representations, and Tsêng's sustained influence. Accordingly he drew up a memorial to the throne, begging that Tsêng's strong hand should not be removed from the helm of provincial affairs at a time when his vast ability and experience were likely to be indispensable. But this was easily seen through, and instead of conciliating his enemies, this action served only to display his weakness. Feeling the mistake he had made, he petitioned for permission to obtain an audience of the Emperor, on the ground that although he had been a high official for several years he had never been presented. It is well known that in time of peace the rule is absolute, requiring all mandarins to obtain an audience before receiving an important office. This system is merely a delicate mode of veiling bribery, for during the visit to Peking the luckless mandarin is squeezed by all the official harpies who derive the larger portion of their incomes from this source. Hence a proposed visit to the capital is a promise to lavish large sums on those likely to influence the Imperial will. Meanwhile the episode in which the Tartar general Wên figured with Ting occurred, and its importance can be estimated correctly only by those who understand the rigour of Chinese etiquette. Whatever effect Ting's blunder may subsequently have had on his fate, it is quite certain that but for a predetermination at Peking the Tartar general would not have so openly declared himself hostile. Wên had just left the capital where Ting had already been judged, and his practical expression of feeling must have thoroughly enlightened Ting as to the destiny in store for him. It would be easy to draw a moral from Ting's story, but this task we leave to our readers.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT: IN ADMIRALTY.

March 12th 1869.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assistant Judge.*

In re the *Faithful.*

Claim of $1,111.00 in respect of a Bottomry Bond dated December 12th, 1868; also a claim by the Master and crew for wages, amounting in the aggregate to $1,973.47; and a claim by the Master of $344.00 for disbursements,

Mr. EAMES appeared for Messrs. Robertson & Co. of Ningpo, the bondholders.

Mr. HARWOOD appeared for the Master and Crew.

The Owners put in no appearance; neither was any answer filed.

FREDERICK OTTO HANISCH, sworn, examined by Mr. Eames. I am Master of the British barque, the *Faithful.* She is now at Ningpo, to which place she came from Hongkong and Whampoa. I had occasion to borrow money to the amount of $889 at Hongkong for the disbursements of the ship. I got the money on bottomry. I recognize the bond (produced). I owed $64 to Messrs. Siemssen & Co., $20 of which were for the ship and crew. There was a bill of $600 against the ship for provisions and necessaries; this amount includes Court fees incurred by the ship being arrested. I was compelled to raise the money in order to get away. Every debt incurred was for ship's use, except $15 which I used for my own wants. The bond was agreed on before the money was advanced. I had communicated with the owners before the bond was executed, to the effect that I was short of money. I recognize the signature of these letters (produced) as the owners' signature. I had no answer before I left Hongkong, but received one at Ningpo. I was loaded and ready to start at Hongkong when the ship was arrested. The money has been demanded of me at Ningpo, but I am unable to pay it. The effect of the letter which I received at Ningpo from the owners was to do as Robinson & Co. told me. Robinson & Co. indorsed the bond. Siemssen & Co. were the ship's agents at Hongkong.

Mr. Eames said they were only the consignees, and that it was a mistake frequently made by seamen the confounding of agents and consignees.

To the Court:—I have not the ship's accounts with me. I sent them to the owners at Singapore.

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Mr. Eames said that the Messrs Robinson & Co. had the power of sale of the ship, which could be effected by the Power of Attorney directed to Mr. Nissen, who when he received it was not a partner in the firm, but he thought a decree of the Court would be the best settlement as it would also give a title.

Witness to the Court:—I incurred liabilities at Ningpo which were paid out of the freight prepaid in Hongkong.

FERDINAND NISSEN, sworn, examined by Mr. Eames:—I am partner in the firm of Siemssen & Co. The endorsement is signed by my late partner. I recognize those letters (produced). They are from the owners giving a power to sell. No money has been paid.

CAPTAIN HANISCH, examined by Mr. Harwood:—I see the copy of the account of wages. It is correct. I paid $110 for sundry stores for the use of the ship at Keelung. They were absolutely necessary. I obtained the money for these by a bill.

Mr. HARWOOD said, though he did not intend to dispute the priority of the bond, he contended that disbursements should rank with wages, and quoted the recent case of the *Feronia* 37 L. Jl. Reports, p. 61, and asked the Court for such a decree.

HIS LORDSHIP thought that Judge Hornby had decided a case in which the captain's claim was on a level with the sailors' unless ousted by the bond.

Mr. EAMES said that case was reported in vol. 1 *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*.

HIS LORDSHIP pronounced for the validity of the bond, subject to the question of premium.

Mr. HARWOOD applied to the Court that it make an order that the ship, instead of being sold by private contract as is the custom in Shanghai, be sold by public auction at Ningpo, as numbers wished to get her, and the competition would insure a good price.

Order as prayed that the vessel be sold by public auction at Ningpo.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT: IN BANKRUPTCY

March 13th, 1869.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., *Assistant Judge*.

In re C. T. JONES.

This was a meeting of creditors convened for the purpose of appointing a Creditors' Assignee.

HIS LORDSHIP thought that after the last meeting had been held and the bankrupt's discharge allowed such an appointment could not properly be made. He had been of this opinion from the first but was ready to hear any argument upon the point.

Mr. TAPP said the application was made because they could not get Mr. Jones' books, and he thought that his Lordship had the power to appoint a trade assignee and that somthing should be done.

Mr. MOWAT quoted an authority to the effect that a trade assignee could not subsequently to a last meeting be appointed.

Mr. COWIE said he represented several creditors, and he could see no objection to such an appointment, but he strongly objected to the course taken to provide one; as such publicity was calculated not only to damage Mr. Jones but also his creditors. He knew Mr. Jones was fighting against difficulties, and as such it was very improper on the application of a single creditor to thus bring his name before the public. He knew of bankruptcies before that Court in comparison to which Mr. Jones' was only a trifle.

Mr. TAPP again urged the necessity of the Court appointing some one to examine the books.

Mr. JONES said such was unnecessary, he was perfectly willing to let anyone at specified times examine his books, Mr. Tapp could see a statement of his accounts.

Mr. TAPP said he had, but found them incorrect.

Mr. JONES said they were as correct as circumstances would admit, as he was unable to obtain possession of his other books, which were in the hands of Mr. Rozario, with whom he had some disagreement.

In reply to Mr. Cowie, Mr. Jones said he had not the remotest objection to having his books examined, but objected much to have his name so prominently brought before the public by a single individual.

Mr. TAPP said he had nothing to do with it, it was the Court who advertised the hearing of the case.

HIS LORDSHIP explained that even if trade assignees had been appointed in the regular way and at the proper time, it would not necessarily have been their business to see to the carrying out of the decree which the Court had made, though they would have been very proper persons for the creditors to depute this office to. As it was, the decree being that a portion of Mr. Jones's earnings after his discharge should be set aside for the benefit of his creditors, any creditor had a right to see that this was fairly done, and the Court would of course aid in every reasonable way to accomplish this by requiring the bankrupt from time to time to render an account. If the creditors present were willing to depute one or two of them to look into the accounts it was perfectly in their power to do so. Having decided the point that the Court could not be accessory to the appointment of trade assignees, his Lordship thought that his presence was needed no longer, and that the meeting might be left to decide upon their course, and he accordingly left the bench.

A long conversation then ensued, which ended without any arrangement being come to.

H. B. M. SUMMARY COURT.

March 15th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,

MILLS *v.* BIXBY.

Claim for $95. Balance due on a promissory note.

Mr. H. Mills sworn:—I am the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel. I produce the promissory note for the amount. It is in his own handwriting. I saw him write it. I asked him several times for payment without success It was originally for $120, out of which he paid me $25 on account.

The defendant did not appear. Judgment for the sum claimed with costs.

H. B. M. POLICE COURT.

March 12th, 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT Esq.,

William Gardner, of the *Newcastle*, was charged with creating a disturbance on board ship. Prisoner denied the charge. Captain Bland, sworn, stated that the prisoner was the cook on board his vessel, and that on the previous day he persisted in entering the cabin in spite of express orders, and had also refused to take off his cap when he was told. He was willing to discharge the prisoner, who was desirous of being discharged.

HIS WORSHIP dismissed the case.

March 17th 1869.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

H. M.'s Consul occupied a seat on the Bench.

J. Parker, J. Humber, J. Robinson, A. Rynne, G. Williamson, W. Tepper, T. Pakely, S. Coxman, T. Slane, W. Smith and a man named Soloman appeared on summons to answer to the charge of having no ostensible means of living.

HIS WORSHIP said the accused were summoned at the instance of Her Majesty's Consul under a notification from the Minister at Peking that all parties residing at the Treaty Ports should have some ostensible means of living; and that proof of employment was necessary, the bare assertion of the accused would not do.

PARKER stated that he made a living by collecting bills for the Chinese and by selling goods on commission both for natives and Europeans; at present he had things from Barnet & Co. to sell on commission.

To the Court:—He was employed by Mr. Elias of Messrs. Barnet & Co.'s, and had at present a boat and crane of theirs for sale.

Mr. Penfold said he knew him for a long time and he had no ostensible means of living.

HIS WORSHIP said that collecting bills for the Chinese was not a satisfactory statement.

Mr. Penfold said he was offering for sale the other day $28 worth of postage stamps, which he had no doubt were stolen.

HUMBER stated that he lived on the other side of the water and used to get assistance from Mr. Syle.

Mr. Tapp stated he was a deserter, and had been put on board his ship but had again deserted.

HIS WORSHIP thought that getting assistance from Mr. Syle was not a satisfactory way of living: the accused was charged before him that morning with stealing 50 cts. worth of coal and when arrested $3 were found in his possession.

ROBINSON stated that the last week he had found employment, and was engaged to look after a Theatre on the French Concession, for which he gets a salary of

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$15 per month which he considered was sufficient for him to live on.

His Worship said he did not approve of such employment.

Rynne stated that up to the last 14 days he was employed to look after a theatre at a salary of $30 per month. The theatre is shut at present.

Williamson stated that he had no employment; had been but a short time here and came from Hongkong where he was in a police force.

Tipper said he had only a month out of employment; that he pays for his own board and lodging; was constable at the Sailors' Home and has been 7 years in China.

Pakely stated he had no employment at present, lives in his own house and has some little means; was last managing the Seaton Hotel; was previously with Dr. Barton going amongst the shipping for him, but had to leave as he was not considered sufficiently skilled in the management of the boat; has been a soldier and was at the surrender of Peking and the taking of Taku forts; was afterwards in the Customs' employ at Canton, Whampoa and Ningpo.

It appeared that he had undergone a twelve month's imprisonment for having been concerned in an opium robbery at Ningpo.

Corman stated he was in the police, but had left the force about 6 months ago, since which time he had no employment; supported himself on the little he had previously saved.

Smith said for the past 21 months he had been in charge of a theatre, for which he received $35 per month, but had left because they wanted to lower his salary.

Slade had been in command of a lorcha, was only a few weeks out of employment.

Solomon stated that he makes a living by writing. He makes up accounts for natives, Germans and other foreigners.

His Worship said as he had it in his power to make an order that they should report themselves to the police at certain times, and, as he did not think it was a very hard condition for them to fulfil, he would do so. When they obtain employment the necessity of so doing will be discontinued, but until then they must do so twice a week the penalty for the non-fulfilment of which order will be on the first occasion 10 days' imprisonment and afterwards deportation.

All the prisoners were then discharged, with the exception of the man Humber who was charged in the morning with stealing coal. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and after its expiration to be deported.

Frederick Talbert, Charles Wilson and Alexander Crawley, three of the men arrested as being concerned on board the Russian barque *Amur* at Chefoo were brought up again yesterday before His Worship sitting in the absence of Deputy Chief Judge Goodwin. The Court said as no prosecutor appeared it would dismiss the charge but they must state what means they had of living.

Talbert said when he left for Chefoo he had with over $200, which he considered would have lasted him for four or five months; being a sea-faring man he had nothing now to do but go to sea again.

Wilson and Crawley had left one of Russell & Co.'s steamers and could go back again.

His Worship said he dismissed the charge for which they were imprisoned, as no prosecutor appeared, and no evidence was offered against them, but as he felt satisfied that they had all brought themselves within the 106 Section of the Order in Council.
he would order them to be deported.

John McLean, John Hook, and Michael Sheppard, three other prisoners from Chefoo; the two former being arrested on suspecion of being concerned in the *Amur* robbery, and the latter for violent assault, were also asked as to their means of living.

McLean said he had left the Chinese steamer, but could return to her again. Ordered to report himself twice a week to the police, failing which to be imprisoned and deported.

Hook was released, as Mr. Kelly of the Sailors' Home said he would give or get him immediate employment as he had served him faithfully for two years, and left on his own account.

Sheppard was ordered to be deported.

COURT OF U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL.

March 18th 1869.

Before G. F. Seward Esq., and Messrs Nixon and Johnson, *Assessors*.

Jaques Lacombe v. Benjamin Pease.

Claim for $3,525; —for converting petitioner's property to his own use; for not fulfilling the terms of a contract entered into; and wages for 4 months for interpreting and assistance.

Mr. Bird appeared for the defendant.

Defendant in reply to the Court stated he did not desire to examine the petitioner on his petition.

Robert Briggs, *examined by the Court*:—I know the petitioner in this case. I saw him first on the island of Macaskil, about 15 months ago. He was collecting oil there. I think he was doing so for himself.

It is purchased from the natives. I had previously bought 10 barrels of oil from him, 6 of which turned out to be half water and half oil. The casks for which a demand is made by the plaintiff were sold twice by Captain Leggernot, first to Mr. Williams and once to another person. My knowledge of the affair is all hearsay. I don't know anything about the 4 oil casks claimed for. I did not hear that the money paid for them was refunded. I was on board the *Blossom* when Captain Pease took the cocoa nuts away. He took about 1000 nuts away. I don't know how he got them, but I suppose he purchased them. The 1000 cocoa nuts would be valued there at $2. I don't know anything about the claim for four month's wages for interpreting and assistance, only know he was on board, but don't know anything about their arrangements. He came on board from the island and remained two months to my knowledge. He came on board as passenger. We had an interpreter on board named Benson. I am sure Benson was on board during the same time as the petitioner. I left him on board when I left the ship. The petitioner gave assistance when necessary in the working of the ship and never went ashore to my knowlege with the Captain. The working of the ship was the only assistance rendered. I have no knowledge of any wrongful conduct on the part of the defendant towards the petitioner. He was not entitled to any pay for the two months he was on board. I should know if he was. I know that Capt. Pease took two hogs but not more.

To Mr. Bird:—The petitioner did not pay passage money. No traders pay, they get a free passage, for which they sometimes lend a hand. I heard the petitioner speak a few words of the language. He never acted as interpreter to my knowledge. He knows enough to interpret on certain points.

W. T. Etter, examined:—I have seen the petitioner and defendant at the island. The petitioner lived by himself. I don't know anyting about pork or oil casks. All I know is hearsay.

Edward Carlos, examined:-I know both petitioner and Captain Pease. I don't know anything about what transactions were between them. I heard the petitioner ask Captain Pease at Ascension for some $15 which he owed him. He was told to come on board and he would get it. He refused to come on board.

To petitioner:—I did not hear the Captain say that he would put you in irons if you came on board, but I heard some one say that the Captain did say so.

Benjamin Pease, *examined by Mr. Bird*:—Am Master Mariner. I have been 15 years employed taking ships to these islands. I first met petitioner on the island of Milly. His occupation was a trader in cocoa nut oil. I bought 40 casks of oil from him, at £10 per ton, part in cash part in goods. I never showed him a paper purporting to appoint me as Towns & Co.'s agent. I did inform him of the loss of the ship he was expecting. No pigs came on board at the Island. I received only one hog from him on my first voyage in the *Blossom*. The hogs he claims for are now on the island. I never made any settlement with him on account of Towns & Co. He never asked it. I had no connection with that firm. I never induced him to leave the island. The passage was part of the agreement for the oil. I brought him to Ascension. He did no work. He staid there at his own request. I afterwards met him in the Island of Macaskill. I bought 10 barrels of oil from him at $10 per barrel. I never used any threat to induce him to leave the island. I did not engage him to come with me as interpreter or assistant. Some months afterwards I did make an engagement with him to go on Bordelaise island, and he said he would if I gave a pas-

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y a large majority. Bills for sequestrating the property of the King of Hanover and the Elector of Hesse ave passed the Upper house of the Prussian Diet. ount Bismarck, in a speech he delivered, vindicated e course taken. He also denounced the dissemination of false and alarming reports by the French Press; nd said that it was to the interest of both nations to peedily stop intrigues, and that all the European Governments were animated by peaceful intentions. The nswer given by the Government of Greece to the delaration of the conference is completely satisfactory. he Government of Greece have revoked their extraordinary measures. 6th.—Count Walewski the bearer f the answer of Greece to the protocol of the Conference, has arrived at Paris. The latest advices received rom Spain state that, in compliance with demand of the overnor-General of Cuba, six thousand additional roops are about to be despatched to that island. Turkish einforcements are being despatched to the Persian rontier. 18th.—The Conference re-assembles to-day or final deliberations. The French Government Press ontinue to reproach Belgium relative to the Luxemurg Railway question, and call upon the Belgian Government so induce the Senate to reject the bill. The rench Government has issued a circular, in which it eclares its intention to repress the late abuses of the ight to hold public meetings.

AMERICA.—London, Feby. 15th.—Telegraphic adices received here from Washington, dated yesterday, tate that General Grant, on receiving formal notification of his election as President, declared that he would arnestly carry out the principles of honesty, economy, nd retrenchment. The latest advices received from he Brazils state that the Paraguayan war is now over. ssuncion (?) has been occupied, and Lopez has fled

COMMERCIAL.—London, Feby. 16th (Afternoon.) The Manchester Market is quieter, but steady. 7lb. Shirtngs, 9s. 3d.; 6¼lb., 10s. 6d.; 40s. Twist, 1s. 3¼d.

The United States Mail arrived on the 15th inst., but rings no telegrams of importance.

The Steamer *Sunda*, arrived on the 17th, bringing the ondon Mail of 29th January, but no later telegrams, vith the exception of the following, dated Feby. 19th.

It is announced that the Conference has accepted he answer of Greece, and declared that the rupture etween Turkey and Greece is over. The Conference as dissolved. Cable telegrams from New York, of esterday's date, state that the Senate has disapproved f the *Alabama* Convention with England.

We take the following summary of news from the *London and China Herald.*

The election petitions have occupied considerable attention, and whilst the new law works in a very satisfactory manner, the result seems to promise an augmentation of the Liberal majority. Two of the Cabinet Ministers have had to face the public since the ssue of our last report—one, Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, who has been elected without opposition for Renfrewshire—the other, Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who represented the Government at a Liberal demonstration which took place in Gloucestershire. Both spoke pretty fully, and stated that large retrenchments would be made in the expenditure, and that the Irish Church would be dealt with in a manner which would effectually destroy all pretence of religious ascendancy. Regarding the distribution of the property of the Irish Church, the speeches were noncommittal, and this question has become the leading political topic of the day, Mr. Gladstone's intentions being a deep mystery, and evidently unknown to his colleagues. The rumour runs that the measure he may bring in will be allowed to pass through the House without opposition, but that it will be attacked on Committee, when the support of many wavering Liberals is calculated on. Should the scheme succeed, Mr. Gladstone will certainly dissolve the Parliament, when the Irish Church question will be settled with a vengeance.

Earl Russell has published a third political personal manifesto, strongly eulogistic of Mr. Gladstone, and udicative of the present posture of affairs. As the *Times* says, his Lordship appears anxious to fulfill the office of pilot-engine to the present Administration. His retirement in favour of Mr. Gladstone speaks volumes for his sincerity.

Lord Malmesbury has retired from the leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, a step which, seeing the lengthened political connection and strong personal friendship between his lordship and the Earl of Derby, looks rather ominous for the ascendancy of Mr. Disraeli.

The Earl of Derby is suffering again from a severe attack of gout.

The Ritualists appear determined to resist the law as laid down by the late decision of the Judicial Privy Council, and trouble seems brewing in the Church of England at a most inopportune period.

The Custom House at Rio Janeiro caught fire and was saved from total ruin by the exertions of the crews of the foreign men-of-war.

The Allies claims yet another brilliant victory over the indomitable Lopez, who has escaped as usual, wounded and discomfited. On this occasion his followers are far more numerous at Viletta, and the war is now ended for positively the last time.

The important preliminary investigation into the charges against the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) has ended in the committal of these gentlemen for trial. It was evident at an early stage of the proceedings that this would be the result, at least in the case of some of the directors. The existence of the two deeds—one of which distinctly referred to the suspense accounts, while that communicated to the public carefully concealed the true position of affairs—is of itself a *prima facie* ground for a more solemn and careful inquiry than the one before the Lord Mayor's court. It is not difficult to understand, from the remarkable evidence of Mr. E. Watkin Edwards, how the old company got into difficulties. By the rash advice of one of their partners they had embarked in a description of business which required much more than simple banking knowledge, and they applied to a person to assist them, of whom all we can say is that his evidence is before the world. Whether, when they learned the position into which they had been gradually led thy were justified legally in going to the public for more capital, without revealing to the public the whole position of affairs will now be determined by a jury. The notoriety of the facts, the existence of secret deeds, and the sad sufferings which have been the result of the failure, all require an investigation of guilt or innocence before the proper tribunal.

Mr. Burlingame and suite had full audience with the Emperor of the French on Monday last, the 25th inst., when the usual usual unmeaning phrases were exchanged. We give a lengthened and important notice on the subject of this mission to which we call attention.

Tea is lower than ever. Sugar seems inclined to rise, owing to the uncertainty of affairs in Cuba and Mauritius. We see that a cargo of dark brown from Swatow has been imported and sold.

Madame Rachel's case has taken a fresh departure and started on another tack.

The obituary notices contain the names of two devoted patriotic men, namely, William Ewart and Ernest Jones.

It appears that several of the Greek firms are again taking up ships for the consignment of goods to Constantinople, a circumstance tending to confirm the impression that all danger from the Eastern complication is at an end.

Mr. Serjeant Parry applied at the Court of Queen's Bench this day for a writ of certiorari to remove any indictment that may be found against Messrs Overend, Gurney, and Co., at the Central Criminal Court, into the Queen's Bench.

The Lord Chief Justice granted the writ, and said that, as so much excitement appeared to prevail in the City respecting the case, it had better be tried at Westminister.

In the case of Phillips v. Eyre, the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment this day in favour of the defendant.

The Archbishop of Burgos is held prisoner in his own palace, by order of the Chief Judge.

The Chamber of Commerce have received the following Telegram via Kiachta, dated London, 23rd Feby., 1869, Cotton, 13¼d; 8¼ Grey Shirtings, 11/.; Tea, Common 13½d, Medium and fine quiet; Silk, Steady, fine wanted; Red Peacocks, 24½, No. 3 Tsatlee 23/.; Dollars, 59½; American Tea, Green firm, congou unsaleable; American Exchange, 8¼; American Gold,- 133½; Discount, 3%.

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The local news that we have to record is only of slight interest. As will be seen by our Police Reports a large number of British subjects have been brought up on the charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood. They were ordered to report themselves to the police twice as week.

Three men charged with participation in the robbery on board the barque *Amur* at Chefoo were likewise brought before the Court, but owing to want of sufficient evidence against them the charge was dismissed. They were, however, deported.

There has been no further investigation into the cause of the outrage at Pootung; two of the Europeans have yet to be examined, and it is expected that their evidence will tend to elucidate the mystery of the cause of the attack.

A Court of Enquiry into the cause of the grounding of the *Ererest* has been held, and the Pilot in charge of the vessel, having previously been on board the *Jubilee* when a similar accident happened, was reprimanded and his certificate suspended for two months.

The Chain-gang system of punishment has been revived. It is hoped it will tend to decrease the number of robberies which have of late been very numerous. On Thursday night the head Ningpo burglar of Shanghai, Leng-Ah-Nie, with two of his assistants broke into the Tea house opposite the Mixed Court and carried off one hundred and eighty or ninety dollars, all in dollars and half dollars. It was only on the 9th of February that the same men paid a visit to an adjacent house a nd carried off a large amount of property. Another theft, characterized with more than usual boldness, has been effected. As one of the passengers by the *Fusiyama* was carrying his luggage to his hotel the coolie in charge of a carpet bag containing $200 abstracted the money by cutting a hole in it. Unfortunately he escaped before the theft was discovered. We believe, however, that the police are on his track.

Messrs. Cunningham, Adams, Baker, Hoppius, Miller, Yates, and Gubbay, have been declared duly elected as the Municipal Council for 1869-70.

Owing to the competition of the steamers *Dragon* and *Kinshu* the S. S. N. Company reduced the freights to Tientsin to Tls 4, but they have since been raised again.

By the Calcutta papers we learn that Mr. T. T. Cooper has read a paper before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and that the Chamber has passed a vote pledging itself to co-operate with him in the further travels which he proposes. We publish elsewhere an account of the meeting.

The *Evening Courier* says "there is every prospect of a good Spring Meeting this year, and a large number of presentation Cups are on the list of those to be run for. The German Cup will, we hear, worthily represent the liberality of its donors. The Compradores give a plate, and the sons of Nimshi contribute of their spoils. The Hunt Cup will be also subscribed for, and a "heavy weight" presents a prize in the name of the Jockey s, for ponies and riders who have never won a race. In addition to these is the attraction of the Ladies' Purse, the annual favour of the fair patronesses of sport."

We have to note the arrival of a new Tea clipper, the *Thermopylæ*, from Newcastle, N. S. W. She made the run from London to Melbourne in 59 days, the quickest passage on record, and from Newcastle to Shanghai in the almost incredable space of 28 days. She was built in Aberdeen by Messrs. Walter Hood & Co., and is commanded by Captain Kemball, late of the *Yangtsze*.

The Annual Meeting of the subscribers to the Shanghai Library has been held, at which Messrs. Medhurst, Butcher, Forbes, Anderson and Mylne were elected a Committee.

The following passengers have arrived in Shanghai since our last: Feb. 14th, per *Orissa*, from Nagasaki, Captain and Mrs. Patridge, Messrs. Dawson, Evans and Woodward; per *New York*, from New York, Mrs. C. V. R. Bonney and daughter, Mrs. Caryette; Miss E. R. Adams, and Miss D. M. Downs; from San Francisco, Captain and Mrs. Simmons; from Japan, Messrs. J. B. Mackie, W. Sterrill, M. Hofflisch, Goldman, H. White, Hartman, Joseph, R. S. Greig. J. W. Allen and H Nethersole; 15th, per *Suwonada*, from Hongkong, Captain Buncombe, Messrs. A. Cock, R. K. Maitland, H. Lucas, C. W. Orne and Parsons; per *Aden*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Vickers and E. Ashdown; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts; per *Norna*, from Yokohama, Capt. Pusey, R. N. and Lieut. Griffiths, R. N.; 17th, per *Sunda*, from Marseilles, Messrs. Carew and Darban; from Southampton, Mrs. Cooper; from Hongkong, Captain Pitman, Dr. Hill, Lieut. Huxt, R. N., Messrs. Lockhart, J. F. Middleton, Pomeroy, Overbeck, Cargell, Bland, J. Middleton and Rayson; for Yokohama, from Melbourne, H. Marks, A. Marks and Rosthwark; per *Costa Rica*, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. McLellan, Miss Flora Pickens, Messrs. K.C. Dow and H.C Huddleston; from Hiogo, Messrs. J. Wilkie and C. W. Forbes; from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Tokmakoff and Mr. A Oberin. The following have departed: February 16th per *New York*, for New York, Mr. R. S. Dana; for San Francisco, Mr. E. Hooglandt; for Hiogo, Miss Josephs; for Nagasaki, Madame Gustav and Mr. T. B. Glover; per *Ganges*, for Marseilles, Mr. Love. R. E.; for Southampton, Mrs. Macpherson 2 childr and Comdr. Pusey R.N.; for Hongkong, Ensign Evans, Messrs. Bruce, H.H. Jollye, Allan, Evans and Joseph.

CHEFOO.—The French Gunboat *Flamme*, shortly after leaving Chefoo and steering E. ¼ S., touched on a rock not marked on the chart; situated between Alceste Island and Cape Shantung. When the vessel struck the soundings were, in the bow fathoms 1.3, at the port side astern 8.2, and at the starboard side astern 7.3 faths. The bearings of the rock are N. 40° W., the north point of Shantung land (near Cape Shantung) in west.

FOOCHOW.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing under date of the 6th inst., give the following news.

"The Sanitarium on Sharp Peak Island, at the month of the Min, is being built by the Mandarins of the city. The papers remain in the hands of the English Church mission, and the building is being constructed according to the mission plan, all at the expense of the Chinese Government, as the rumour goes. The original cost was estimated to be over 2,000 dollars. It is said the mandarins will charge a nominal rent, as I heard it, only 15 dollars per year. This, considering that the Sanitarium is planned to accommodate 3 families in the summer months, is a moderate sum; and perhaps others would be glad to become tenants of government built houses on the same terms,—minus the trouble that has been experienced.

"Some week or more ago, news came from two or three places, 30 or 40 miles to the south-east of this, where there are a number of native Christians, that they had suffered persecution from their fellow-countrymen. Eighteen houses had been pillaged and partially destroyed; cattle and sheep belonging to the Christians had been driven off, &c. The disturbers of the peace threatened to do injury to the Christians and their friendly neighbours and relatives living in other adjacent villages. The magistrate of the district 福清縣 was at the time at this city, spending his New Year, and having a good time generally. His absence from his Yamen may have emboldened the persecutors. He promised, on his return, to examine into the matter and set things to rights without delay.

"The American gunboat *Unadilla*, Capt. Yates, has been in port about a couple of weeks, and purposes to remain several weeks longer.

"The British barque *Kate Young*, Captain Young, bound from Foochow to Shanghai, got on shore whilst proceeding down the River Min on the 3rd instant, in consequence of which she has returned to Pagoda anchorage in a leaky condition, and is now discharging cargo (Poles) and will most probably have to go into

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Dry Dock for repairs. Full extent of damage done, not yet known

"Our races are to take place on the 5th and 6th April.—7 events on the first, and 8 on the second day."

HONGKONG.—By the *Suconada* we have Hongkong Papers to the 11th inst. Considerable interest seems to have been excited by a handicapped Foot Race, for which 19 started. It is thus described by the *China Mail*.

The following are the entries and starts allowed.—C. A Sim, no distance allowed; C. Wagner. Jr.: had a start of 20 yards; E. W. Stevens had 35; H. Foss had 32; R. D. Starkey and W. H. Dalmeida had each 35 yards; A. L. Turner had 37; H. Granger, E. Alford, C. D. Weeks and B. Burjorjee, each 40 yards; H. Wallis and S. C. Kotwal, each 55 yards; E. Meyers, 60; C. D. Bottomley, 65; A M'Leod, W. S. Foster and A. N. Blakeman, each 70 yards; W. Legge, 75; D. Ruttunjee and T. Wallace, each 80; and G. F. Young, 100 yards (a ninth part of the course.)

All started—except Ruttunjee and Wallace; and a fair start was effected shortly after 5. Sim kept behind for the first half of the race, and then began to pass the stragglers, being third or fourth on passing the winning post the second time. A fine race then ensued, when the three or four leaders put on the spurt, which was kept up all round the third time. Wallis and Alford raced almost together from the final turn, Wallis a trifle ahead; while Sim was gaining every step, a little in rear of both. Sim, however, had been too long in shortening the original distance between himself and his antagonists; and though he gained wonderfully, and would have most probably overtaken the first two had he had a little farther to go, he was too late. Wallis came in first—time, 2 m. 18¼ sec.—and Alford only half-a-second behind. Sim was third; and Wagner and Stevens came in together. Nearly all the others stopped short—some during the second round, and others during the third. Foss dropped out of the race at the third round, although he was leading; and he and Legge had a fine little leg-to-leg race previous to that event. Young was the leader for the first round or more; and he succeeded in tailing on somewhere about eighth or ninth.

As will be seen above, the winner (Wallis) was allowed 55 yards' start of Sim; while Alford had only 40 yards.

Some little disputes arose, as usual, anent fouling; but in consideration of the large number who ran and the small space in which to pass each other, the foul claimed by Alford (who came in second, and was so near a winner) was disallowed.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the Cricket Ground and the City Hall verandah, to witness the novel performance.

The Postmaster General of Hongkong has published a report, showing that reforms of a very extended nature have been made. The amount of orders transmitted from Hongkong to the United Kingdom, in the course of the three months' during which the system has been in operation, is £2,150; from Shanghai, £442; and from Yokohama, £220. "A feature by on means unworthy of notice is the large amount that has been realized by the sale of postage stamps. Probably few people would be inclined to believe that as much as $133,802 worth of stamps were sold at Hongkong and the ports during the year 1868."

The *Daily Press* publishes an interesting communication on Russian Policy in Asia. Referring to it, that paper says:—

"It seems to be too much overlooked that Russia at present enjoys privileges for trade in the interior of the country which are denied to other foreign nations altogether, and is gradually acquiring enormous influence. The *Times* mentions, and treats as a trifle, the circumstance that Russia excludes British goods from her dependencies in Central Asia. Is there any doubt, if she obtained the power, she would also exclude them from China?"

The following from the same paper are the only other items of interest.

"A day or two back the buildings of the late Mint were handed from the Military authorities to the police, by whom they will in future be taken care of."

"It is stated that Sir Henry Keppel has very wisely written home, strongly recommending the postponement of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to China, until the cool weather has set in. It seems that the time of year for the visit was fixed upon at home under an impression that the weather was cool in China in August, and by coming here at that time the excessive heat of India would be avoided. The incident is curiously illustrative of the vague notions still prevalent at home concerning these parts."

"The heavy gusts of wind which have been felt here for the last three nights, seem to have fallen somewhat more heavily on Canton. On Friday night it blew very high in the Chinese city, and much damage was done. A great number of houses on the Honan side were damaged, especially the roofs and verandahs, and on the Canton side the roofs of several houses were blown off. In one instance, a row of four or five houses, near the wharf where the Canton steamer was lying, had the roofs literally stripped clean off. Rain, thunder, and lighting were continuous throughout the night, although here the only really heavy part of the storm was towards morning"

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held to consider the reply to Sir Rutherford Alcock's despatch on the opening of new ports. The letter drawn up by the Committee, and which we publish elsewhere, was adopted, with the exception of the last clause, which is to be replaced by one more strongly worded.

Mr. Pauncefote has been appointed Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court in place of Mr. Ball.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* has the following:—

"It is very curious and instructive to note the different tone adopted by the *Times*, with reference to the conquests by Russia in Central Asia, and any attempt at the extension of British influence. While the most *ultra* doctrines of non-interference with the Tartar rule in China are advocated, the *Times* easily finds excuses for Russian aggression and conquest; and states that 'no sentimental regret need be wasted on the threatened downfall of Tartar native Dynasties. A monotonous tyranny or a cruel anarchy seems to have long been the only alternative in the independent states.' Could any better description be given of the rule of the Tartar Dynasty in China? and yet Great Britain has used all her influence to maintain it, and is at the present time making the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire the leading principle of her policy in these parts."

A correspondent of the same paper makes the following suggestion.

"That Sir Rutherford Alcock be requested to meet at Pekin, a deputation consisting of one member from each Chamber of Commerce, in order that they may explain to His Excellency the advantages we wish for, more forcibly than by a letter, and learn from time to time during the progress of the Revision, the obstacles thrown in the way of our obtaining those advantages and, being on the spot, be able to give our ambassador the cue to an argument whereby to overcome those difficulties.

"I think one gentleman from each Port should go, and their expenses be paid out of the well filled coffers of the Chamber of Commerce."

JAPAN.—The *Norna* brings news from Yokohama to the 10th instant. There is no political news to note. The report of the death of the Governor of Osaka turns out to have been unfounded.

"The settlement is at present suffering from a kind of epidemic Typhoid fever, what has taken off two or three of our residents, and laid several on a bed of sickness. It has been felt also very severely by the crews of many of the ships in harbour; and as our general hospital was recently nearly all destroyed by fire, the accommodation remaining has been too small for all applicants. A meeting has been held, at which a subscription was commenced for the building of a new hospital. The sum of $4,000 was stated to be required, and $1,800 were subscribed in the room, amongst 30 gentlemen; so there does not seem any likelihood of difficulty in raising the amount.

"A very successful Concert was given last week in aid of funds for Masonic purposes.

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"The corner stone of a New Masonic Hall was laid last Monday week."

An accident happened at the Rifle Range by which two of the *Rodney's* men were seriously injured. Another man belonging to the same vessel fell overboard and was drowned.

The *Pearl* had arrived from Hongkong and the *Icarus* from Hiogo.

SYDNEY.—The following is a report of the Tea market dated January 29th.

"The excessive shipments to all parts of the colonies has resulted rather unsatisfactorily to importers. Recent sales exhibit a decline of from 10s. to 20s. per chest on prices paid about a month since. At auction, the cargo ex Meteor failed to find purchasers for more than a line of medium chests at £6.4s., and fine halves at 4s.; and the attempt to sell the Blue Jacket's shipment was equally futile. The consignees of the Dashing Wave were more fortunate, and quitted the bulk of the cargo at £4 to £7 per chest; for very inferior to good medium congous, boxes brought 19s. 3d. to 21s. 9d. About 2,300 packages of the Frisch's teas were sold yesterday at 19s. 6d to 21s. 6d. for boxes, £2 17s. 6d to £3 3s. for half-chests, and £5 15s. to £6 10s., for chests. The damaged portions of recently arrived cargoes brought relatively better cash prices."

NAGASAKI.—Per *Orissa* we have dates to the 11th inst. Our correspondent's letter does not contain much of interest. The residents were delighted at the arrival of the *Rodney*, as she is expected to remain for two months.

The great cracker dispute among the Consuls has been settled, and will not now go to the Ministers.

The Amateur Dramatic Corp gave their first performance in the 4th inst. The pieces selected were the farces of a "Man without a Head" and "Lending a Hand." "The Metropolitan Variety Troop" from the U. S. S. *Idaho* have also given a representation, which went off very successfully.

We take the following items from the *Nagasaki Times*.

A large Fire was raging in Simonoseki when the *Feelong* passed that city on the morning of the 19th instant. From the direction and the force of the wind, it was feared that the whole of the city would be destroyed.

We have intelligence of the taking of the Island of Sado by the Northern party. This would seem to show that the troubles of Japan are not so satisfactorily settled as the European ministers who have withdrawn the Neutrality Proclamation would lead us to understand.

From the *Hiogo Herald* we learn that the foreign population at Osaka now numbers 40, besides a floating population of nearly a score. The Prince of Simabare was the purchaser of the *Feeloong*, and the price $69,500.

MEETING *of Silk-Inspectors and others interested in Silk, held this day, 19th March,* 1869.

Present—Messrs. Miller, Elias, W. H. Carter, Essex, Westall, Annett, Helbling, Howie, Gilman, Milsom, Allcock, Peters, Balfour, Batt, Forbes, Bovet, Cumine, Pila, Scheibler, Von Kilch, Leroy, Perceval, Robison, Major, G. W. Coutts, Burkill, F. D. Barnes, Gamwell, White, &c.

Mr. Helbling was called to the chair.

The following Resolutions were passed:—

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Mr. Carter and seconded by Mr. Miller—

That in order to assimilate, to some extent, the practice of China to that of foreign countries, no smaller weight than one pound avoirdupois be used in weighing silk, and that a bale weighing lbs. 107 is to be held to weigh 80 catties only and nothing over allowed for.

Mr. Carter in proposing his resolution, read the following statement showing the loss on the season by taking fractions into account:—

Supposing the season's export to be 60,000 bales.
25 per cent. would weigh to a pound exactly ..... 15,000 bales.

Leaving silk weighing with ¼, ½, ¾-lbs. or average ½-lb. ..... 45,000 bales.
@ ½ lb.=lbs. 22,500

Say Piculs 168.75 @ Tls. 400=Tls. 67,500

Resolution 2.—Proposed by Mr. Westall and seconded by Mr. Annett—

That muster bales be taken at actual weights.

Resolution 3.—Proposed by Mr. Elias and seconded by Mr. Robison—

That a Committee of reference of five be chosen by ballot by the present meeting to receive any complaint and-or grievances from both Foreigners and Native Silk Dealers to be laid before a meeting to be called every six months to discuss all questions relative to the Trade.

That the Committee appointed be requested to have the Resolutions printed in English and Chinese and copies be delivered to those Silk Brokers and Dealers who signed the Circular of May 1865.

Resolution 4.—Proposed by Mr. Forbes and seconded by Mr. Annett—

That the Committee be requested to ascertain the average loss of weight on the different kinds of silk to the different European markets.

Resolution 5.—Proposed by Mr. Cromie and seconded by Mr. Allcock—

That an allowance for tares on Throwns and Re-Reels be made a universal custom in the silk trade.

Resolution 6.—Proposed by Mr. Miller and seconded by Mr. Cromie—

That the resolutions with regard to weighing and tares, take effect from the 1st June.

Resolution 7.—Proposed by Mr. Carter and seconded by Mr. Peters—

That the Committee be requested to communicate with the Commissioner of Customs and the Agents of the Mail Steamers to endeavour to arrange for a more convenient mode of paying the export duty on Silk than that at present in vogue.

Resolution 8.—Proposed by Mr. Cromie and seconded by Mr. Essex—

That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Chamber of Commerce for the information of that body.

Messrs. Miller, Helbling, Annett, Brand and Peters were elected Members of the Committee appointed by Resolution 3.

Some conversation took place on the subject of inland squeezes, and Mr. Milsom said he had ascertained that every Bale paid $28 at Nanzing, as follows:—

Tax to Mandarins	$16.
„ for Hangchow Wall	2.
„ for Mandarin's Household Expenses	2.
„ for the Poor	2.
„ for Li Footai	6.—$28.

(Evening Courier.)

THE following is the letter drawn up by the Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce in reply to Sir R. Alcock's despatch on the opening of new ports.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
March 1869.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., C. B.
H. B. M. Consul, Canton.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 12th January last, receipt of which I had the honor to acknowledge on the 23rd idem, covering despatch from

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His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock to Her Majesty's Consul Pedder of Amoy, in which his Excellency invites an expression of opinion from the Mercantile Communities of China upon certain points of great importance likely to be raised in the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin. I have, on behalf of this Chamber, to express satisfaction that a subject of such importance as the opening up of the country of China to foreign enterprise, is likely so soon to be brought under discussion.

The system of subsidiary ports as referred to by the Amoy Memorialists, this Chamber thinks one which, if established upon a satisfactory basis, would be of considerable benefit to foreign trade.

His Excellency states that it is in contemplation to open to Foreign boats or vessels *not* propelled by steam, all inland waters, within the limits of any Customs district.

While hailing with pleasure any step likely to increase the facilities of direct intercourse with the inland marts of China, the Chamber cannot but express its disappointment that the means of communication is to be limited to boats *not* propelled by steam; such a limitation cannot but nullify, in its opinion, to a great extent, the development of trade, and the security to the same, which the conveyance of goods in vessels propelled by steam would afford.

The opening of subsidiary ports on the river Yangtsze is a step which the Chamber cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of His Excellency, but as this subject has been so fully entered upon in the reply of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, of 1st February, to His Excellency's despatch, and as their knowledge of the requirements of trade in that great artery of China, from their juxta-position to it, must necessarily be much greater than that of the residents in the South of China, this Chamber merely ventures to give a general expression of its opinion as to the desirability of such measure being adopted to the fullest extent possible, without entering into details.

With regard to the question of opening more Ports on the Coast, this Chamber, while desirous of encouraging, in every way possible, commercial intercourse between Foreigners and Chinese, hesitates,—while the system of Transit Dues continues upon its present unsatisfactory footing,—to recommend such a step, and would record as its opinion that greater benefits would accrue to foreign trade by the greater freedom of transit of goods into the interior, such as would be obtained by the introduction of Railways, and permission to navigate the inland waters of China by Steamers. The inlets now afforded by the Ports at present open to trade, are in the opinion of this Chamber quite sufficient, with the present deficient state of the transit system; the first step should, the Chamber thinks, be directed towards the improvement of that system, and the development of inland communication, before further expenses are entailed in establishing Cousular establishments upon the seaboard of China.

At the meeting held to consider the above it was agreed to substitute the spirit of the following instead of the last clause.

1.—That the ultimate object of these negotiations with the Chinese being the opening of the whole country for purposes of trade, the more ports that are opened the nearer we shall be to the attainment of the end in view, and the more complete will be the satisfaction of the mercantile community of Hongkong.

2.—That this Chamber learns with extreme regret and *dissatisfaction* that steamers are to be excluded from the inland waters, which may be opened to other foreign vessels, and that this Chamber warmly supports all that the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce says on this subject, in his letter to H.B.M. Consul at Shanghai, dated 1st February 1869.

3.—That it be particularly urged that steamers should be permitted to ply on the West Coast, including Hainan, as far as the Gulf of Tongking, on the West River, and on the River above Canton, and also the Eastern Branch of the Canton River, for purposes of foreign trade.

4.—That this Chamber is most anxious to see some steps taken towards the introduction of railways and telegraphs in China.

MR. COOPER AT CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce received Mr. T. T. Cooper on February 17th, for the purpose of hearing his views on the subject of a trade route between India and China. Mr. Cooper was introduced by the president, and was very warmly welcomed

In the course of his introductory remarks, the Chairman said—

Our Government, for many reasons, may not be willing or able to recognise officially the projected work of Mr. Cooper, but I can assure him he has the heartiest sympathy of his countrymen in Calcutta, as well as that of our other fellow-citizens—Americans, Germans, Greeks, Armenians and others I see around me—and all that moral support which we collectively can extend to him, will, I am sure, accompany him during his travels. Gentlemen, those who go forth in this disinterested manner, as I may say, with their lives in their hands, to open out to our knowledge unknown lands, lands of great political and mercantile value, have always carried with them the sympathy of the civilised world.

Mr. Cooper read a memorandum, of which the *Englishman* gives an abstract. He could not conceive on what grounds the idea had gained a footing that the opening of communication between Burmah and Yunan would benefit that part of India. British Burmah would greatly benefit by the transit of an extensive trade along its great water highways, but it seemed utterly impossible that India should be able to compete or take part with Burmah in the trade between that country and China. It was not therefore by the Bhanmo route that India could advantageously communicate with China. For centuries past China had had close political and commercial intercourse with Lassa, the capital of Thibet. It was more than a year since that he started to reach Sudeya in Assam *viâ* Bathang and Zyyu, and he felt little diffidence in advocatingthe political importance of communicating with China and Central Asia by this route. Taking Sudeya on the Bhramapootra as the furthest navigable point on that river, and crossing over to Zyyu, the first Thibetan station on the northern borders of Assam, it opened a door directly into Central Asia from India, and it was this important consideration which influenced him in advocating the opening of the Zyyu and Bathang route. With respect to the importance of the route in a commercial point of view, Mr. Cooper believed that in the minds of many, the trade likely to arise from communication with China, either by way of Burmah or Assam, was overestimated. Szchuan was the richest province in China, but its produce would never be brought to the west for a market. Thibet, however, took from China 4 or 6 million pounds of brick tea annually, and this opened a prospect for Assam which was not to be lightly estimated. It was by the Zyyu and Bathang route that the Assam tea must find its way into Central Asia. This route, besides opening a tea market for Assam, would make the Bhramapootra the line of transit for an enormous trade in piece goods, which the people of Central Asia would gradually seek in the Assam market.

His reasons for preferring the Zyyu and Bathang route were, first, the political importance of communicating with Central Asia directly from our own possesions, and secondly, its importance as giving us communication with the grand trade route of Central Asia, and opening a market for Assam tea and Manchester goods. Mr. Cooper stated that one of the difficulties in the way of the proposed route was that the Thibetan authorities would never admit us into the country until an English Minister resided at Lassa, and British influence was brought to bear on them. The Lama Government in Lassa had issued orders that no Thibetan was to purchase Assam tea, and the passes all round Assam were carefully guarded. The Chinese, fearing the loss of their tea trade with Central Asia, secretly backed up the Lamas in their prohibition. The Pekin Government, in order to preserve their trade, subsidised the five Chief Lama Monsteries of Thibet. Although he (Mr. Cooper) advocated the opening of this route, he knew too much of the difficulties to be surmounted to indulge in the hope that it could be opened for trade without pressure being brought to bear upon the Lassa authorities. Mr. Cooper, in concluding the reading of his memorandum, advocated the propriety of sending an envoy to Lassa.

After some conversation, the following resolution was carried:—"That this Meeting, in offering its thanks to Mr. Cooper for the paper which he has just read, pledges itself to co-operate with him most cordially in the further travels which he proposes to

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undertake," *i.e.* from India to China. A committee of the Chamber was appointed to confer with Mr. Cooper officially in relation his proposed scheme.

NOTES ON MAHOMMEDANISM IN PEKING.

BY REV. J. EDKINS.

(Missionary Recorder.)

In the Mahommedan mosques of Peking there are means provided for learning the Arabic and Persian languages. Not only is the Arabic required for understanding the Koran, but the Persian also for acquaintance with the commentaries A suitably qualified Ahhung teaches both these languages to the pupils. Three years ago, a native of Aden found his way to one of the mosques in this city. He had gone to Bombay, and claimed the privileges of a British subject. Once in China, he supported himself by the charity of the native Mahommedans, who communicated with him through the medium of the Arabic language. When he appeared one day at the London Mission Hospital in Peking, it was in company with two pupils of a mosque where he was receiving hospitality. He wished a passport, but was referred by Mr. Wade, then acting as Minister, to the Consul at Tientsin. This man was afterwards lost sight of.

In each mosque there is a bathing house, where hot water is provided, and shower-bath rooms. On Fridays, the worshippers first purify themselves in the bath rooms, and then proceed to the mosque, where service is held at 2 P.M. The floor is of wood, and is kept very clean, being intended for kneeling on in all parts. On entering, the shoes are left at the door. The Ahhung mounts the pulpit on the northwest of the building, reads prayers in Arabic, and addresses the people in the Chinese language on moral and religious duties.

An Ahhung is a regularly educated teacher, who is invited to act as a sort of clergyman, bringing with him recommendations from the chief persons in the mosque where he received instruction.

The elders of a congregation are called Imami, used in the Persian and Turkish New Testaments for "priests," but meaning properly in Arabic "believers."

The apparatus for funerals is kept at the mosque. It consists of coffin and case and bier, with lamps for incense burning, and other things used in processions. White is the mourning color, as it is probably throughout the Asiatic nations, and was among the ancient Jews, this being the natural color of sackcloth. The coffin is not buried with the dead, but brought back to be used on future occasions. The body and its clothing are placed in the grave without any wooden casing.

At funerals, the whole Koran in its thirty sections should be read, once or oftener according to the age of the deceased. Four or eight readers go to the house of the dead, and there read with their faces to the west. The object of reading the Koran is the expiation of sin. One reading of the Koran expiates the sins of one year. Rich persons therefore have the reading performed once for each year they have lived. Before the age of thirteen it is supposed that there are no sins to be expiated; and the counting therefore begins from that time. A man of 40 years therefore will have the Koran read twenty-seven times for the complete expiation of his guilt.

This custom leads to an extension of the art of reading, and has originated a class of unplaced Ahhungs, who gain their bread by reciting the Koran, and remain in one place, or wander from one mosque or town to another, in search of employment. I knew one of these in Peking who had travelled in all parts of Manchuria and Mongolia, and was well acquainted with the geography of those countries. He was a native of Shantung.

The physiognomy of the northern Mahommedans marks them as a different race from the Chinese; but whether they are Persians or Turks is difficult to determine. A Hwei-hwei vocabulary of the Ming dynasty consists of Persian words, while the Turkish vocabulary published with it is said to be that of the Kau-chang 高昌 nation, which called itself Ouigour. Hence it appears that the people styled Hwei-hwei in the Ming dynasty were a Persian-speaking population. They may be probably identified with the Tadjiks of the present day, a race of Persian origin and language, subject to the Usbek sovereigns of Khiva and Bokhara, and forming a principal element in the population of the cities of Western Turkestan. These Tadjiks are doubtless the same with the 大食 Ta-shih * of the T'ang history, whom the Chinese annalists have mistaken for the Arabs, making them the conquerors of all the western kingdoms of Asia in the eighth century.

No one living in North China, and examining into this point, can fail to notice the peculiar features of the Mahommedans. The eyes are less oblique and deeper than those of the Chinese, the forehead recedes less, the face is more oblong. † The inference seems to be that the Mahommedans of North China are originally of the Persian stock and language. As to the time when they came into China, it was when Tartar sovereigns of the Liall, Kin and Yuen dynasties ruled that country in whole or in part. The researches of the Archimandrite Palladius have shown that the common tradition among the Mahommedans, asserting their entrance into this country in the T'ang dynasty, is entirely unfounded.

Peking, November 17, 1868.

* The old pronunciation of the characters was Da-djik.

† Like the northern Chinese they grow their mustaches from about 30 years of age, but there is this difference, they cut the middle part horizontally, leaving the ends untouched, in seeming accordance with the Mossic precept not to cut the corners of their beards.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI, *Friday Evening, March 19th*, 1869.

IMPORTS.—We have had a large business in Cottons during the week, the principal part of which, however, has been confined to sales and resales amongst Foreigners.—The natives in their wish to keep the price down not having been large operators. In Shirtings the telegrams from home and good news from Hankow caused a firmness though not an advance in prices, but Thursday's advices from Tientsin being somewhat more encouraging than those by former steamers, some advance on present prices is looked for. Quotations are for 7lbs. Grey Shirtings Tls. 1.9.5 *a* 2.0.0, 8¼ Grey Shirtings Tls. 2.2.2 *a* 2.3.0, 9.10/12 Grey Shirtings Tls. 3.1.0 *a* 3.2.0. In White Shirtings and T.Cloths a fairly large business is reported at a slight advance in price over last week's quotations. Woollens have somewhat improved and stocks of all kinds are getting lower. Figured Orleans are worth Tls. 3.7.0 *a* 3.9.0 according to Chop, and H. H. Spanish Stripes about 62.

TEA.—The only business in Congous since our last is the settlement of one parcel of 300 chests at Tls. 19, shewing no change on prices previously current; in Green Teas on the other hand, the activity which we noticed last week has continued and rather large purchases have again been made both for England and America. As the stock is now getting to a small compass Teamen shew less desire to realise and are sellers only when they can obtain an advance of from 1 or 2 taels on the rates they would have accepted a fortnight ago.

The Export to America is already 17,000,000 lbs. and with the two Cargoes in port will reach about 19,000,000 lbs. against a total of 12,600,000 lbs. last season. To England there is a decrease of about 2,000,000 lbs., but with what will go forward in the vessels now on the berth the supply will be quite equal to the requirements there. With these facts before one it would be a matter of astonishment in any trade but the Tea Trade how so many buyers could be found at the still high prices ruling.

Shipping.—The "Monkchester" left for New York on the 15th inst. with 545,650 lbs. Tea. There are now loading: the "Undine," and "Everest," for London, and the "Chinaman," and "Anglo Saxon" for New York.

Rates of Freight £3.10s. to £4. for England, and £3s. to £3.10s. for America.

OPIUM.—*Malwa*:—Since our last the mail steamer *Sunda* has arrived with 588 chests, rather a limited supply. The market has not opened yet, but we anticipate the rate will be Tls. 575 *a* Tls. 580.

Patna:—This drug, owing to the news of lower rates at the south, together with a good supply, has affected this market. To-day New is quoted at Tls. 520, Old Tls. 505 *a* 508, with a moderate demand.

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NOTIE.

THE partnership hitherto existing between JAMES DOW, JAMES H. WRIGHT and WILLIAM S. MACLEAN, under the Firm of Dow & Co., ceases this day by efflux of time; the affairs of the Firm will be liquidated by Mr. JAMES DOW, who will sign the Firm "in liquidation."

DOW & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. D. O. CLARK retires from our firm, and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, 1st January, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

At Shanghai the 10th day of Feby., A.D. 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HARRY ALONZO HOLCOMB, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon Creditors' Petition, by the United States Consulate General.

W. CHESHIRE.
13, *Foochow Road.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Tls. 12 per annum, Tls. 6.50 per half year, or Tls. 3.50 per quarter, *payable in advance* Credit price Tls. 15 per annum. Single copies 50 Tael cents

ADVERTISEMENTS:—First insertion, Teal 1 per 10 lines and 10 cents for every additional line. Subsequent insertions half the above rate.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

SHANGHAI, *March 19th*, 1869.

	T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—5½ Catty,	1.9.7 *a*	2.0.0
,, for arrival	2.2.0 *a*	2.3.0
,, 6½ Catty, on spot		
,, for arrival	2.4.0 *a*	2.4.5
WHITE Do. 64 Reed,	1.7.5 *a*	1.9.5
T-CLOTHS—36 in,	6.4.0	
LONG ELLS—*HH* Scarlet,	6.4.0	
Assorted,	6.4.0	
,, *CPH.* Scarlet,	6.4.5	
,, Assorted,	6.5.0	
,, *GG* Scarlet,	6.4.0 *a*	6.6.0
,, Assorted,	6.5 0 *a*	6.7.5
SPANISH STRIPES—Elephant, } Tiger, }	0.6.4	
,, Britannia,	0.5.8 *a*	0.6.0
CAMLETS—SS	12.0.0 *a*	12.7.5
,, SSS	10.0.0 *a*	11.0.0
IRON—Nail Rod,		
LEAD.	6.9.0	
OPIUM—Malwa, Old	not opened.	
,, ,, New	520	
,, Patna Old,	500 *a* 508	
,, Benares,		

EXCHANGE:—

ON LONDON.—Bank 6m/s. 5s. 11¾-½d. per Tael.
Credits, 6m/s. 6s. 0¼d. ,,
Bills with doct., 6m/s. 6s. 0½d. ,,
ON PARIS.—Credits, 6m/s., Fcs. 7.62½ ,,
Documentary. Do. Fcs. 7.65 ,,
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days' sight, Rs. 302 per 100 Taels.
ON BOMBAY.—Bank 3 days' sight, Rs. 301 per 100 Taels.
ON HONGKONG.—Bank 15 d/s. 25¼-½ disct.
Private, 30 d/s. 26-¼ ,,

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS, Pekin.—Tls. 172 50 per Tls. 10 weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Taels 74.70
CAROLUS Do. Taels 77
COPPER CASH.—1,500 per Tael.

FREIGHTS:—

To LONDON.—Tea £3.10

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 13th, Thermopylæ, Newcastle N. S. W. Manchu, str., Tientsin. 14th, New York, str., Yokohama; Orissa, str., Nagasaki. 15th, Suwo Nada, str., Hongkong; Aden, str., Hongkong; Norna, str., Yokohama; Minnie, Sydney; Isabella Brown, Foochow; Flamme, H. I. M. S. Chefoo; Leander, Foochow: Golden Age, Sydney. 16th, Crested Wave, Swatow; Falcon, Foochow. 17th, Sunda, str., Hongkong; Sarah, Yokohama; Anglo Saxon, Sydney; Costa Rica str., Yokohama. 18th, Shanse, str., Tientsin; Gesima, Luzon.

DEPARTURES.—March 13th, Wild Wave, Swatow; Naiad, Tientsin. 14th, United Service, str., Hongkong and Canton; Forward Ho, Foochow. 15th, Adeline, Foochow; Newcastle, Chefoo; Margarita, Swatow; John L. Dimmock, Hongkong; Prince Kung, str., Foochow. 16th, Homer, Swatow; New York, str., Yokohama; Lightfoot, Newchwang. 17th, Ganges, str., Hongkong; Monkchester, New York; Manchu, str., Tientsin and Chefoo; Dragon, str., Tientsin and Chefoo. 18th, Hermann, Amoy; Isabella Joanna, Port May; Suwo Nada, str., Hongkong. 19th, Aden, str., Yokohama; Orissa, str., Nagasaki and Hiogo; Shaftesbury, str., Hongkong; St. Helena, Nagasaki; Mobile, Foochow.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—WOOSUNG.

Date.		*Time H L Wter*	*W'tr. on Bar.*	*Range of Tid*	*Wind*	*F*	*X*	*Q*	*H*	*I*	*Bar.*	*Ther.*
March.												
6 H.W	A.M	6.52	18.11	6.52	N by W	3	4	31	...	c.	30.22	40
6 L.W	P.M	1.52	13.07	...	N W by N	3	3	29	...	b.	30.23	42
7 H.W	A.M	7.56	19.05	7.20	N E	3	4	3	...	b.	30.32	40
7 L.W	P.M	3.54	14.00	...	E by S	2	3	9	...	b.	30.24	45
8 H.W	A.M	9.25	18.04	4.30	S E by S	6	6	13	...	c.	30.16	48
8 L.W	P.M	5.10	13.02	...	S S W	2	5	13	8	r.	30.00	52
9 L.W	A.M	6.06	13.08	5.20	N W by W	6	6	27	4	r.	30.05	46
9 H.W	A.M	11.02	19.08	...	N W by N	5	6	27	..	c.	30.15	47
10 L.W	A.M	6.42	14.02	5.20	North	4	4	32	...	c.	30.28	40
10 H.W	A.M	11.34	20.07	...	N N W	2	4	32	...	b.	30.26	46
11 L.W	A.M	7.34	11.07	5.14	Z	0	1	8	...	m	30.22	41
11 H.W	P.M	0.13	19.09	...	East	1	2	6	...	b.	30.22	49
12 L.W	A.M	8.18	12.05	5.13	S E	2	3	12	...	c.	30.20	48
12 H.W	P.M	0.46	21.04	...	S E	4	4	12	...	b.	30.15	51
13 L.W	A.M	8.48	11.11	5.23	Z	0	1	14	6	r.	29.97	51
13 H.W	P.M	1.32	21.07	...	S W	1	2	25	...	c.	29.88	60
14 L.W	A.M	9.34	12.00	5.25	W N W	5	5	26	5	r.	29.96	55
14 H.W	P.M	2.03	21.11	...	N W	4	5	28	...	c.	30.00	54

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—WOOSUNG.

Date.		*Time H L Wter*	*Wter on Bar.*	*Range of Tid.*	*Wind.*	*F*	*X*	*Q*	*H*	*I*	*Bar.*	*Ther.*
March.											° ′	°
15 L.W	A.M	9.52	12.07	5.09	N E by N	4	5	3	...	b.	30.24	49
15 H.W	P.M	2.24	22.04	...	N E by N	4	5	3	...	b.	30.22	48
16 L.W	A.M	10.24	11.07	5.06	E S E	5	6	10	4	r.	30.10	48
16 H.W	P.M	2.28	20.11	...	E S E	5	6	10	8	r.	30.00	49
17 L.W	A.M	10.53	12.10	...	N E by N	2	2	3	7	r.	30.07	51
17 H.W	P.M	2.56	21.10	5.00	N E	3	4	4	2	r.	30.03	52
18 L.W	A.M	11.16	13.04	...	East	4	4	8	...	c.	30.05	53
18 H.W	P.M	3.20	21.06	5.08	East	4	6	7	6	r.	29.97	53
19 L.W	A.M	11.52	13.06	6.39	N W by N	6	6	9	8	r.	29.87	52
19 H.W	P.M	4.20	20.06	...	N W by N	5	6	29	3	r.	29.90	52

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12—estimated): X. Extreme force: Q. quarter whence *extreme* force (N. b. E. = 1 to 32 = N.): H. Hours of Rain: I. Initials;—b. blue sky; c. clouds (detached); f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. hunder; Z. calm.

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